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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
FOUNDED 1870

10 Cents a Copy **November 30, 1918**

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VOL. III NOVEMBER 30, 1918 No. 27

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Story

SUBSCRIBERS TAKE NOTICE! It takes two weeks to get a correction corrected on our mailing list. Send in your change of address two weeks in advance.

THANKSGIVING past, the close of the year will soon come and with it comes the close of our Circulation Contest. We have a few weeks in which to make a record for ourselves. It should put every Circulation Chairman on her mettle to see how much she can accomplish in this period. The coming year promises big events in the suffrage world.

"I must have the *Woman Citizen* to keep in touch with the spirit of this age," writes Mrs. C. W. Gilson of Montville, N. J. "As an expression of that spirit I find 'our paper' not only capable and vigorous, but also brilliant and beautiful. I am sure that your standards of good workmanship will be reflected by suffragists everywhere. We shall try to keep your pace."

The practical value of the *Woman Citizen* is a point stressed by Miss Helen S. Norton, who says, "I regard the paper as ably edited and very useful. I had planned to give my copies away, but they are so good for reference I must keep them."

"I have always liked your extremely well edited and intelligent paper," writes Mrs. E. H. Brooks, Swarthmore, Pa.

"A wonderful magazine" is the enthusiastic word from Mrs. L. Hedwig Bruhn of Minneapolis.

"Very truly a citizen of the U. S. A." is the way Mrs. A. J. MacDiarmid of Grand Lodge, Michigan, signs her letter, in which she says "I just will not get along without the *Woman Citizen*."

The glad exultant tone that rings through every letter from Michigan, since November 5!

"The *Citizen* is a weekly fund of encouragement and inspiration. I could not give it up for many times the price," writes Miss Cynthia Jordan of Casco, Maine.

With 15 full suffrage states in line, all we need now is a long, strong pull—a pull all together for the Federal Amendment.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
Nat'l Circulation Chrm.

STATE CIRCULATION CHAIRMEN

Alabama: Miss Minnie Woodall, Pinson
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Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott, Milwaukee.

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

November 16th	*November 23rd*
1. Iowa	1. Iowa
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Georgia	3. Georgia
4. Indiana	4. Indiana
5. Michigan	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin	8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts	9. Massachusetts
10. Virginia	10. Virginia
11. New York	11. New York
12. Ohio	12. Ohio
13. New Hampshire	13. New Hampshire
14. Alabama	14. Alabama
15. Missouri	15. Missouri
16. Maryland	16. Maryland
17. Texas	17. Texas
18. Pennsylvania	18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine	19. Maine
20. Kentucky	20. Kentucky
21. Tennessee	21. West Virginia
22. Louisiana	22. Tennessee
23. West Virginia—Connecticut	23. Louisiana
24. South Carolina	24. Connecticut
25. Arkansas	25. South Carolina
26. Washington, D. C.—North Dakota	26. Arkansas
27. Rhode Island—Illinois	27. Washington, D. C.—North Dakota
28. Nebraska—Oklahoma	28. Rhode Island—Illinois
29. Washington—Mississippi	29. Nebraska—Oklahoma
30. Kansas	30. Washington—Mississippi
31. North Carolina	31. Kansas
32. Vermont	32. North Carolina
	33. Vermont

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If your copy of the *Woman Citizen* is late in reaching you, make due allowance for the continued congestion in the postal service, but be sure to notify us if due allowance fails to account for any trouble you may be having.

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¶ All the way along the return on the money invested has been computed in terms of propaganda.

¶ All the way along the main object has been to furnish a medium of authoritative political information from the suffrage viewpoint at a nominal cost to the subscriber.

¶ It seems to be generally conceded that this object has been attained.

Meantime

¶ The price of all items of manufacture has soared unbelievably—10%—25%—35%—50%—and still mounting!

¶ The price of the *Woman Citizen* must mount likewise.

¶ Beginning January 1st, 1919, the annual subscription to the magazine will be $2.00 a year.

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N. B.—All paid subscribers who remit $1.50 for 1919 before December 15th, 1918, will receive the magazine for one year.

Send in your check or money order to the

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

November 30, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Oklahoma's Victory

NEVER was victory so victorious as in Oklahoma!

In spite of a raw and reckless disposition on the part of anti-suffrage politicians to count suffrage out in that state, the suffrage vote of November 5th has stood every test. Total figures from the 77 counties, reported directly to the National Suffrage Association, under date of November 24th are as follows:

Suffrage vote, yes	106,909
Highest vote cast, gubernatorial, total 194,035.	
It was necessary to win a majority of this, that is to say, one more than one-half, or	97,019
So that the amendment carried over the necessary majority by	9,890

The National American Woman Suffrage Association accounts the victory as won over handicaps as great as any that ever hampered a suffrage campaign. It hails it as one of the great triumphs of a year made notable by important suffrage triumphs.

Outstanding features in the handicaps overcome by the women of Oklahoma in adding their state to the list of full suffrage states were:

(1) The fact of Oklahoma's "Southern-ness."

"Oklahoma is southern, not western—you have sent us down here to try to bring a southern state into the full suffrage column!" Thus the wail of the organizers of the National who went into the Oklahoma suffrage campaign under the fond delusion that Oklahoma was a western state, and were promptly brought up standing by the evidence of Oklahoma's southern traditions, southern ancestry, southern customs, southern heat, southern hot biscuit.

(2) The necessity of polling a majority of the highest vote cast in a general election for an amendment in a state where the silent vote is counted as a negative vote; (3) the danger from the contention of the Board of Elections that the Amendment was to be omitted from the ballot on the technical ground that the Secretary of State had failed to supply the official wording; (4) the failure to send suffrage ballots to the Oklahoma soldiers in seven camps at the time the official ballots were forwarded; these soldiers who were thus prevented from voting on the amendment at all were counted as casting a negative vote; (5) attempts made by certain interests to count mutilated ballots as silent votes; (6) a serious drought; (7) the Spanish influenza; (8) the severe heat of the summer months.

The determination of the antis to count out this victory has made a pitiful spectacle. County by county they have waited on returns and as county by county has filed into the pro-suffrage column they grew more and more desperate, and at last reports have filed a protest based on the claim that mutilated ballots, not voted at all, should be counted as no votes.

To such unhappy straits has anti-suffrage come in Oklahoma!

Yet Oklahoma is not so different. Suffragists have long been convinced that in various state elections chicanery, pure and simple, or say impure and subtle, has been responsible for the defeat of suffrage at the polls. What saved the day in Oklahoma was the continued presence of the woman who had charge of the campaign, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, who stayed on and on, ten days after the election, relinquishing her watchdog task to Miss Edna Annette Beveridge only when the result was assured.

To the tireless insistence of these two, to their accurate following up of returns, to their repeated checking and counter-checking is due the fact that the Oklahoma victory has stayed put.

TO the uninitiated it may seem a curious fact that the three great state victories just won under the banner of the National Suffrage Association have but served to reconvince that body of the wastefulness of the state route for suffrage.

But it is not curious to those who have counted the cost. Consider this Oklahoma situation where the antis have held on to their determination to defeat suffrage, as a dog holds to its last bone. See what a tremendous burden was laid on Michigan's women and South Dakota's women to carry on for war and suffrage at one and the same time. Read this testimony from Louisiana's suffrage leader:

"To those women of my state who hoped in yesterday's election to see vindicated our faith in that keystone of our government, the sovereignty of the state, I extend my hand in sorrow and shame that the dictates of one man can show the farce of what we have believed was free government.

"To the women who believed in the Federal Amendment I offer my heartiest congratulations, for nothing could have given greater impetus to their cause than the knowledge flashed out to the country that the kaiser who rules the city of New Orleans had ordered out his slaves with the instruction to continue to keep the white women of Louisiana the political inferiors of the negro men, and maybe federal supervision of our elections will be the only way we can ever hope to wrest this city government from the shame of the whip of the ward boss and the degrading spectacle of men, supposed to be, free cringing and doing the bidding of the Great Boss.

"Signed, JEAN M. GORDON."

Consider and see and read, and be convinced, as the National is convinced that the Federal route is the suffrage route for the future.

"The Last Chapter in the Old Book of War"

"THIS is a war for peace. It must be the last chapter in the old book of war and horror," is the word of a great warrior, General Smuts. It is also the word of the combined womanhood of the world. That this may be insured is one of the strongest reasons for the appeal of women everywhere for representation on the Peace Commission.

How universally this request burst forth from women in all countries is manifest in the letter from Canadian women which was received by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt from whom the general call went out to American women to meet together and ask for such representation.

A committee of women, representative of the professions and of several women's organizations in Alberta, Canada, met in Calgary and offered formal congratulations to Mrs. Catt for the "public action she had directed toward securing representation for women by women on the peace commissions of the several nations and on the peace conference."

"Canada is a self-governing Dominion of the British Empire," said these assembled women, "and at the request of the premier of Great Britain, the premier of Canada and advisers to him, chosen by him, representing business, labor, agriculture, etc., have proceeded to England to attend a conference of Empire representatives for a preliminary discussion of the terms of peace. Immediately upon this information, several professional women and women representative of the powerful organizations of Calgary formulated a request to the Canadian premier that he appoint one or more representative women to attend this conference with him as one or more of his advisers. The women who met formed a committee for the purpose of communicating with organizations of the Province and Dominion with a view to obtaining concerted action and immediate expression of the deeply-felt right of the women of Canada to participate in a conference so vital to their future. There has not been sufficient time to secure the expression which we feel sure will be given in response to this appeal.

"I am further requested to state to you that we believe the women's organizations of this city and province are willing and anxious to cooperate with you in making a demand, not only on behalf of the women of the particular countries in which we live, but on behalf of the women of each of the nations interested in the terms of peace, for representation in the preliminary peace conferences, and, if possible, in the final peace conference."

No appeal to women has ever met with a more widespread and unanimous response than has this invitation to women to unite in asking for representation in the post-war discussions of the nations. It seems fitting and just to organizations as far separated in opinions and aims as the Workers of the International Association of Machinists who met in Brooklyn, New York, on November 12, and sent word that they were of the "unanimous opinion that a woman should be selected to sit at the Peace Conference," and the W. C. T. U.

A letter signed by Miss Anna Gordon, President of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, says: "We are of one accord that women should be members of that conference." Another, signed by the President of the Council of Jewish women, Mrs. Nathaniel Harris, is whole-hearted: "I am quite in accord with your opinion that a woman should be appointed." Mrs. Harris can, however, only speak as an individual until her board has a chance to act, which will not be until early in December. But she adds: "I feel strongly on this matter, and will be glad to make every possible propaganda for it."

"If you could see the photographs of children so stricken by terror that nothing can make them speak or smile, you would redouble your efforts to have women represented at any and all conferences dealing with the new world which must replace the old world of autocracy," is a word from one who has been working for the children of the devastated countries, Miss Lillian Bell, President of the Children's Patriotic League of America, and the sister of Colonel James Bell, assistant chief of the General Staff under General Pershing.

One of the first organizations to take action on the question of women at the peace discussions was the Women's Republican Club of New York city. At its public meeting on November 12, Mrs. James G. Wentz, its president, proposed a resolution to President Wilson asking that women be represented. This was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic sent back their heartfelt prayer to be allowed "to unite their forces with those of other women" for obtaining representation at the conference.

From far and wide, letters have been coming in asking what can be done to further the interests of the plan. "I have been commissioned by the Board of the Women's Welfare League of St. Paul to ask how they can further your suggestion to have a woman (or more) on the Peace Commission," was an immediate response from Minnesota. It is typical of many such swift responses. From the Civic League of Cleveland comes a similar response.

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government made the demand for the cessation of war the basis of their appeal. "We urge," said the resolution, "the appointment of women as well as men at the Peace Conference to take their part in effecting such a settlement as will insure that this war shall be the last."

The Women's Council of Yonkers, Mrs. Arthur Livermore presiding, passed this resolution: "*Resolved*, That the Woman's Council of Yonkers asks the appointment of a woman or women on the Peace Commission, holding that free representative institutions must be based on the will of the people, both men and women."

The Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, "heartily endorses"; the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, "expressed its desire that a woman representative of each country be a member of the Peace Commission." In answer to an appeal for cooperation in this move from the various organizations of New Jersey, the State Regent of the D. A. R., the state chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and the President of the New Jersey Federation of Colored Women's Clubs responded at once with cordial assent, while the Equal Suffrage League of the Oranges passed its own separate resolutions cordially endorsing the proposal.

A Message to American Women in War-Time

By Lieut.-Gen. the Rt. Hon. F. C. Smuts, P.C., K.C., M.L.A.

"One of the great truths about this struggle is that it is for the position which all womanhood will hold throughout the world in days to come. This is a war for peace, and through the lack of peace the sufferings of women have been greater than the sufferings of men. It must be the last chapter in the old book of war and horror, destruction of dear homes, rapes, massacre and outrage. It must be the great end of the oppressions of all womanhood. . . . If Freedom wins in this war, political emancipation will be achieved by womanhood in all parts of the world.

"It is the fight of womanhood as much as it is that of manhood. It has liberated many evil forces; it will liberate many forces of beneficence. Chiefest of them all will be the sane and purifying force of womanhood."—Quoted by Theodora Thomson in "The Coming Dawn—A War Anthology" (John Lane Co.).

Michigan's Sweeping Triumph

By Ida Porter Boyer
Press Chairman and Executive Secretary

MRS. IDA PORTER-BOYER came to Michigan in April as Press Chairman for the campaign, and immediately established cordial relations with the majority of the papers of the state. She issued weekly press bulletins, and wrote advertisements for the final issues of the papers.

In addition to the press work, Mrs. Boyer very soon took on the duties of Executive Secretary, and in this capacity was connected with every phase of the campaign. So much so that the success of the campaign in Michigan is due in a great measure to Mrs. Boyer's intelligent and whole-souled work. She threw herself into it, and became a vital part of it, and those associated with her wish to express their appreciation of the inspiration, as well as help, she has been to them.

AGNES STEVENS FARRELL,
President Michigan Equal Suffrage Association.

FROM the thirteen congressional districts of the state the story of the campaign is told in these pages by those who were factors in the triumphant results. The headquarters in Detroit was the clearing house for all activities, and the consecrated team-work there not only made for efficiency but also for inspiration. Under the quiet and forceful guidance of the president, Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, the spirit of co-operation flourished. Mrs. Henry G. Sherrard essayed the great task of supplying the 82 counties with specialized literature. This was far more difficult than was at first apparent, since parcel-post as well as express facilities were congested. But somehow, some way, the supplies went steadily forward under Mrs. Sherrard's persistent care.

The huge petition, with Mrs. Emerson Davis as its chairman and custodian, early began on its record of over 202,000 signatures—by far the largest number of signatures ever presented on any petition for any cause in the state of Michigan. County by county the women enrolled. In public places the signature-sheets were exhibited; in some cases at county fairs the display of petitions was a popular feature, and in many counties the full list of names was published. The leading dailies of Grand Rapids printed the surprising number of over 14,000 names. These rosters were largely scanned by readers, and proud was the man who found the names of his women relatives among the list of patriots; 100 per cent Americans these women were called.

To Mrs. Myron B. Vorce's political sagacity must be credited the dynamic organization of the Men's Federation for Woman Suffrage. The *Woman Citizen* has already told of the personnel and helpfulness of this committee. Its influence, integrity, and just appreciation of the womanhood of Michigan was a potent factor in making November 5 mark an historic step in Michigan's progress. To Mrs. Vorce's political insight must be added a persuasive eloquence which made her of double value.

Our allies were the finest forces that could be marshaled in the Wolverine State. The great organization of the Woman's Benefit Association, with Miss Bina M. West as Supreme Commander, was among the first to offer co-operation in the campaign. Its resources of organization, finance and talent were freely tendered and so fully and freely accepted that one congressional district after another was added to the apportionment until the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth districts were under the care of Mrs. Alice B. Locke and Mrs. Alberta Droelle. Mrs. Locke's brilliant oratory, combined with Mrs. Droelle's knowledge of the state and her ability in organization, made an irresistible combination. Theirs was the difficult territory, since it included the thinly populated, and sometimes difficult of access, portions of Michigan. Where time-tables and railways baffled, these irrepressible women pressed automobiles into service and the "message to Garcia" was delivered.

Early in the campaign the Women's Christian Temperance Union, through its Franchise Department, prepared literature, and the president, Mrs. E. L. Caulkins, put into motion the many committees of the W. C. T. U. In several counties, particularly in the Seventh District, much of the suffrage petition work, as well as the election day service, was rendered by the W. C. T. U. members.

The clergy of the state gave endorsement to the campaign in surprising numbers, endorsements which were collected and printed in a pamphlet. Among them were represented nearly every denomination and creed. Bishop Gallagher's statement arrived too late to be included in the pamphlet, but was printed and circulated just before election day.

The press was almost unanimous in its support. Few states have equaled the fine editorials from metropolitan and rural newspapers. Many of these were of such pronounced literary value that they were copied and re-copied by exchanges. In many instances offers to pay for space by anti-suffragists from other states was indignantly refused. Principle triumphed over commercial profit—a concrete illustration of the high character of Michigan newspapers.

The very powerful Gleaners, with Mr. Grant Slocum as leader; the Grange, with its influence, and Mr. J. Ketchum at its head; and the strong Federation of Labor, represented by Mr. Carl Young, afforded a powerful backing that told unmistakably at the polls.

The Anti-Saloon League added its efforts, as did the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. This array of allies is one of which Michigan suffragists are justly proud.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association was prompt to answer all appeals. It sent substantial help in literature and posters and most timely was its contribution of funds. Mrs. F. J. Shuler came into the state several times—and each time gave assistance where needed. Mrs. A. C. Hughston directed the Wayne County campaign, generally conceded to be the most difficult single assignment, since nearly one-fourth of the vote of the state is located in that county. Miss Lola C. Trax rendered valuable service, especially in the Second and Seventh districts. Her organization was so thorough that the files at headquarters show details including chairmen in nearly every township in the counties to which she was assigned. Miss Edna Wright was devoted to the Eighth District in which Saginaw is situated, regarded as a serious point because of its adverse vote in preceding campaigns. Mrs. James G. Macpherson and Mrs. S. S. Mitts determined to reverse the hostile conditions and with Miss Wright's capable help scored a majority for Saginaw of more than three thousand votes.

Miss Marie B. Ames had the Ninth District as her field of operations which covered twenty counties—a large task for one person and one carefully canvassed.

To Mrs. Huntley Russell and Miss Grace Van Hoesen too much praise cannot be accorded for the excellent work done in their district. Grand Rapids was one of the banner cities.

Dr. Blanche M. Haines supervised eleven counties so admirably that more than fifteen thousand majority was added to our total victory votes.

Mrs. Geo. R. Patterson and Mrs. Daniel Quirk sustained the work in the Second District, the report of which is unavoidably delayed, but like those from its fellow districts that report is gratifying.

This resumé would be incomplete if it did not make special tribute to Mrs. Wilber Brotherton, the one Michigan woman whose faith, devotion and work has carried her actively through three campaigns. With a patriotism that could withstand the defeats of the past, and a democracy that illumines the future, Mrs. Brotherton proved one of the few who can remain steadfast through sowing until reaping time.

Winning Wayne

Reported by Mrs. H. A. Stewart

Campaign Manager, Mrs. Augusta C. Hughston, Congressional Chairmen, Mrs. Albert Prentis and Mrs. Cora Vaughn

THERE were 18 ward chairmen and 253 election district chairmen appointed; 11,447 propaganda calls made, and 1,038 helpers promised. There were 8 general meetings held, 95 church meetings, 75 industrial meetings in factories—117 miscellaneous meetings were cancelled because of the influenza. Fourteen large mass meetings at factories were cancelled, but literature was distributed to every man, and little groups not exceeding ten in number were addressed. In the factories and stores 150,000 persons were reached.

The number of women who signed the petitions in Wayne County was 37,107. Resolutions endorsing suffrage were passed by 67 clubs, and 227 churches; 105 pastors were favorable. The Men's League, of which there were 297 members, planned to have a large mass meeting with ex-President Taft as the chief speaker, but the ban on meeting prevented this. On election day forty of these men acted as watchers at the polls.

Five hundred thousand pieces of suffrage literature and 50,000 buttons were distributed during the campaign; 13,000 posters put in windows, 1,000 street-car advertisements were displayed, 174 large billboard posters were put up and we had 1,766 inches of paid news advertisements. Publicity literature was distributed at all important large public gatherings, such as the Battle of Vimy Ridge at which all Detroit and the surrounding country were present; the Fourth of July celebration at Belle Isle; Michigan State Fair; Michigan primaries, and at all temporary headquarters, of which there are 22. Theatre and moving picture audiences were addressed from time to time.

Several hundred feature stories and news items with illustrations appeared in the papers as regular press publicity. Miss Miller clipped 566 articles from the four local papers. All affairs and all prominent suffragists, local and those visiting town, were written up and given every possible publicity. Sousa, Ford, Paderewski, Miss Bonstelle, General Swinton, Judge Charles Hughes, and others were interviewed and endorsed suffrage.

An enormous fête, a play by Mrs. C. Piquette Mitchel and Mrs. Sallie Kemper, and a series of historical tableaux were planned but called off because of the epidemic. An exceedingly successful rally was held at the Garrick Theatre by courtesy of Jessie Bonstelle, at which another play by Mrs. Mitchel was produced by the Bonstelle Company and important speakers were present.

"THE woman suffrage campaign in Michigan this year was carried on under the most difficult and distracting conditions which suffragists ever faced. Before the suffrage campaign began most of the suffragists were already spending in Red Cross and in war relief all the time and money they could spare from their homes and families and their regular business. Many of our best suffrage workers of previous campaigns are over-seas serving in soldier-canteens, as ambulance drivers, motor-truck drivers, nurses, etc. This is especially so with the younger and stronger suffrage workers.

MRS. AUGUSTA C. HUGHSTON

"Woman suffragists, from long experience in thorough organization in training to obey without question the orders of officers, and making one dollar do the work of two, have acquired experience which makes them valuable and efficient in Red Cross and war relief work. There is no class of women who have gone into war work more earnestly than have suffragists, or who are working harder in it."

Last week and the week before, the WOMAN CITIZEN printed the stories of what women had paid in time and money, in strength and energy to win Oklahoma and South Dakota.

Let each person who thinks the state-by-state method of enfranchising women better than the Federal method give heed to today's story of what Michigan women sacrificed to gain freedom for the women of their state.

Mrs. Albert Peppers was particularly successful with the colored population of Detroit, which is considerable, and also with the Poles.

Mrs. Lillian S. Mathews, Chairman of the Petitions and Election Day Committee, assisted by Mrs. Guy Brown, Mrs. A. L. Munnech, Mrs. Herbert Shryer, Mrs. P. Hazzard, and many other conscientious suffragists, had over 1,000 workers at the polls November 5, caring for 319 precincts, as well as countless machines to patrol the wards.

Mrs. Harry Woodhouse was responsible for many petitions. Miss Maria Trueman personally secured over 1,000 names from school teachers. Mrs. A. H. Finn was in charge of the church meetings and petitions circulated there, in which work she was remarkably successful. Miss Florence Field and the Misses Ruth and Elizabeth Whittier secured many names, and Miss Florence Hopkins did admirable work among the local schools. Mrs. Myron B. Vorce, the political chairman, and Mrs. Alexander MacDonald were very successful in their political work and in securing memberships to the league. Mrs. Stevens T. Mason, Mrs. Owen J. Davies, Miss Margaret Foley, and Mr. F. Toms were particularly effective in speaking before large masses, especially in industrial centers. Miss Louise Wendell, who has been one of the most capable, earnest workers in the organization; Mrs. Charles Hague Booth, Chairman of Theatres, who secured the Ford Moving Picture Company to make suffffrage cartoons for the picture houses; Mrs. James A. Hurst, Mrs. Carl Mattson, Mrs. Frank Bigler, Miss Julia Parker, and Mrs. Paul King were also effective workers. Mrs. Grace Fortwangler, Mrs. Grace Bailey, Mrs. Ida M. Grainger, Mrs. Albertine Elliott were all successful in the work of organization. Mrs. Willard Pope, Organizer of the Men's League, Mrs. Henry Ford, Mrs. Percy Ives, Mrs. Noble Banks, Mrs. Arthur Cushman and Mrs. Ralph Ainsworth were responsible for much of the success on election day in Detroit and throughout the county. Temporary headquarters were splendidly handled by Mrs. C. E. Hickey, Mrs. Hazzard and Mrs. E. E. Bross, who was also Chairman of Poster and Literature Publicity, which office she filled with pronounced success. Press publicity was first in the hands of Mrs. Sara Moore Eastman and later of Mrs. Harvey R. Stewart. Misses Jessie and Mary Miller were in charge of the literature and clippings. Mrs. Wilber Brotherton, President of the Wayne County League, was active at all times. Mrs. Augusta C. Hughston, Campaign Manager, was a fount of enthusiasm, vigor, resourcefulness and capability. Miss Susie Smith, an organizer among the colored people, did admirable work. There were countless other splendidly conscientious and effective workers whose names deserve to be recorded here but space does not permit.

A CONVERT *to the* CAUSE *of* SUFFRAGE

ONE of the most interesting converts to the cause of suffrage in recent months is Mrs. Henry Ford, the wife of the automobile and tractor manufacturer, who, in her capacity as vice-chairman of the Dearborn branch of the Equal Suffrage League of Wayne County, was an important factor in the success of the suffrage referendum campaign which closed November 5. Until the last year, according to her own testimony, Mrs. Ford had taken little or no interest in the cause of equal suffrage, but at a meeting of the league held in her own home last summer, she not only became a convert to the cause, but one of the most ardent workers of the entire campaign that placed Michigan alongside the other full suffrage states by a comfortable majority of 24,000.

From the time the initial meeting of the Dearborn league was held in the Ford home until the last hour of the campaign, it was one of the most active and potent units of the state suffrage organization. Present at this meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Edsel Ford, and Mrs. Louis Ives, all of whom were won to the suffrage ranks by the forceful arguments of Mrs. Myron B. Vorce, Mrs. Ives becoming president and Mrs. Henry Ford vice-chairman of the organization. What happened from that time on is an important part of the history of one of the most remarkable and successful state campaigns ever conducted.

No task became too difficult for the vice-chairman of the league to perform, and one of the first things she attempted was a house-to-house canvass of the outlying country districts. This was in reality pioneer work, inasmuch as Mrs. Ford found it necessary quite often to explain the nature of the movement to women and men who scarcely knew the meaning of suffrage.

MRS. HENRY FORD

Mrs. Ford was one of the most earnest and effective workers at two large mass meetings held by the Dearborn league, one in the public square of Dearborn and the other at the Ford tractor plant. In the former meeting more than 1,200 persons asked for suffrage buttons,

AN EARNEST *and* EFFECTIVE WORKER

and at the close of the meeting at the Ford plant more than 7,000 employes promised to vote for the Amendment on November 5. While various speakers were addressing the Ford workmen, Mrs. Ford was busy distributing literature, passing out buttons to the eager converts to the cause, and pasting stickers on trucks. Altogether, it was one of the busiest days of her life. Later in the campaign, meetings were held at the automobile factory in Highland Park and at the famous Ford Eagle plant on the River Rouge.

"I never thought very much about suffrage until this last year," said Mrs. Ford in discussing her work in the campaign. "I had never taken any interest in it until I heard Mrs. Myron B. Vorce speak on the subject. 'You're selfish,' she told me. 'Just because you are fortunate enough not to need the ballot yourself is no reason why you shouldn't help others who do need it to get it.' And she was right. Her arguments for it were so convincing I became deeply interested in the cause.

"My former attitude, when I thought 'What's the use?' was like that of an old woman I encountered a short time ago. I explained to her all the advantages the ballot would give to women and she listened stolidly, but when I asked her if she wouldn't like the right to vote, she remarked, 'What's the use? I have two sons who are old enough to vote, but they never have voted.' When asked the reason, she replied, 'Well, nobody ever comes after my boys to take them, that's why they don't vote.'"

Downing the German Vote in Saginaw

TALK about what Marshal Foch did when he turned back the Germans!

Saginaw women turned back the German vote of Michigan.

You couldn't win Saginaw County because of that German vote, it was said, and—because of another thing. Then this little task of winning a congressional district which was foredoomed to failure on two counts, the Germans, and the other thing—was turned over to Miss Edna Wright of Utica, New York, organizer for the National Suffrage Association.

The Germans were counted against suffrage from the start. They were not even just plain Germans; they belonged to a church whose clergymen preached that it would be a sin for women to vote. Some of these German women in the wards and townships about Saginaw would have liked to vote. They said so to the suffrage workers who were getting out a petition of women; but as soon as they found that the names had to be published, they withdrew them at once because they did not dare let their husbands know they were thinking for themselves. In one German ward of Saginaw out of 400 votes the suffrage cause had 25. This is typical of the way the German men of Michigan felt towards the freedom of women.

The "other thing" the women of Saginaw had to meet and overcome was the likelihood of a stolen vote; for Saginaw was one of the three counties that were conspicuous for having stolen the suffrage victory of 1912. This was not speculation, it was fact. Women knew it; men knew it. Men who were good friends of woman suffrage predicted that the victory would be stolen away again.

These were among the things Saginaw women

(*Continued on page* 558)

Michigan's Incontr

Why Grand Ra

Reported by Grac
President Grand Rapi

MRS. WM. F. BLAKE,
Treasurer Michigan Equal Suffrage Assn.

THE active campaign in Grand Rapids extended over a period of a little over six months. In April we began the intensive organization to carry out the petition work. Mrs. David A. Warner, Chairman of Organization, selected three ward chairmen and they succeeded in getting captains for each of the forty-five precincts, who in turn selected a woman for each city block.

All of the organization work and educational instruction for those carrying petitions was done during May. An intensive campaign of two weeks was put on the first half of June to secure petition signers and to inform the women of Grand Rapids regarding suffrage and the Michigan referendum. This was done by house-to-house work.

We had hoped to secure 15,000 signatures, but this was at a time when women were busy with war work outside their homes. In these two weeks we secured 13,267 signatures. We made no second visits, as the women who carried the petitions were also war workers and too busy to go over their territory a second time. During the summer months the number of signatures was increased to around 14,000 by being taken to group meetings. Had we gone over the city again we could have raised the number to 20,000.

June—In the middle of June, headquarters were opened on the first floor in the business section. During the rest of the campaign, literature and posters were constantly being sent out, inquiries answered and information given. A fine poster exhibit was kept in the four large windows, being changed from week to week as the campaign advanced.

July—During July, August and September, a small group of women, headed by Mrs. Katharine Prager, worked at the headquarters, deciphering, verifying, alphabetizing and typewriting the 14,000 names on the petition, getting this great list of names in shape to be published.

Our political chairman, Miss Cora Riggs, after the candidates for Legislature had filed their petitions in July, sent each one a letter asking his position on suffrage, the Michigan referendum and the Federal Amendment. Those who failed to answer were sent a second, even a third letter—were finally telephoned to or seen personally, until out of the twenty-six candidates all but three had answered and twenty-two were pledged for us. Again, after the August primaries, the winning candidates were asked for their support during the campaign.

August—The finances for the end of our campaign had to be raised and this work was undertaken in August by Mrs. Huntley Russell and the president of the local suffrage body. Letters were sent to a selective list and to the entire suffrage membership, and personal visits were made, finally securing pledges to meet the necessities of the campaign. The only money spent in the campaign was for commercial advertising, literature and stationery. All of the organization work, the office work and expenses were contributed by the workers.

A LETTER was sent out to each member of the clergy asking for an endorsement of suffrage and for cooperation on their part. Many personal calls were made, endorsements were secured from Bishops Gallagher (Catholic) and McCormick (Episcopal) and the leading clergymen of all denominations. These letters were published in the press during October.

Much time was spent in August in getting contracts for street car, billboard and newspaper advertising. From Oct. 5 to Nov. 5 every Grand Rapids car and all interurban cars carried two cards for the Michigan referendum. We had thirty 24-sheet posters in Grand Rapids.

September—September was ushered in by the Labor Day parade in which we had four large banners, each carried by two soldier boys in khaki, bearing appropriate legends such as "Make Michigan Women Real Citizens—Vote for Suffrage Nov. 5." "Women Have Earned the Right to Vote—Vote for Suffrage Nov. 5." "Women Vote in Wyoming, etc., etc. Why not in Michigan?" etc.

September was devoted to suffrage work at fairs. At the West Michigan State Fair held at Grand Rapids, we had a suffrage booth equipped with an automatic stereopticon, fourteen different slides and all the down-to-the-minute suffrage arguments and data. These ran all day, automatically changing, and were read by thousands each day. We had a different committee in charge daily and they passed out tags which read "Vote yes Nov. 5 for woman suffrage." We had two banners 25 x 30 feet, which had been used in the New York State Campaign in 1917, placed in conspicuous places on the grounds so that, all told, no one could escape suffrage at the Fair.

TO THE MEN
WE ARE WORKING FOR DEMOCRACY
One of the succes

THE state Republican Convention was held at Grand Rapids September 26 and the suffragists were appointed as assistant sergeants-at-arms. The chairman of resolutions and Mr. Will Hays were seen and pledged to put the suffrage plank into the platform for not only the Michigan Referendum, but the Federal Amendment also. Governor Sleeper was asked to speak favorably and he did.

Republican Plank for Suffrage

"We believe the time has come when Michigan should extend the right of suffrage to women on equal terms with men, and we endorse the Constitutional Amendment looking

rovertible Majority

Rapids Was Won

Grace A. Van Hoesen,
Equal Franchise Club

F MICHIGAN
VOTE US A SHARE IN DEMOCRACY
l Gert cartoons

toward that end, to be voted upon at the November election, and call upon the voters of the state to adopt it by emphatic majority.

"We further favor the immediate submission to the several states of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution granting suffrage to women, and we call upon the Legislature of Michigan to ratify such amendment when so submitted."

WE were not too busy with our State Referendum to consider the Federal Amendment, but lined up both our Michigan Senators to vote for it in Congress.

We began when the clubs opened in September to have a ten-minute talk at each such gathering, expecting to have some large public meetings in October. This plan was carried out until the ban was placed on meetings on account of the influenza.

The publicity chairman, Miss Christine Keck, and her workers, succeeded in getting the merchants of Grand Rapids to promise space to feature the Michigan Referendum in their advertisements during the last week of October, many giving large space and nearly all giving inserts. The Grand Rapids Clearing House gave one full page in all three daily papers with a fine full figure cut. These gave us publicity for a week in all our daily papers. Our newspapers all gave us very fine editorials. The cartoonist of the *Press*, "Gert" (Mrs. Ernest Young), made a special cartoon for suffrage and it was featured as a center on the front page of the *Press*.

As another means of publicity during October, we secured forty vacant store windows in various parts of the city and filled them with the latest suffrage posters, making a silent suffrage headquarters in every part of the city.

Just a week before election 100 factories were visited and promises secured in 97 of these to place, either near the time-clock or the bulletin boards, suffrage posters. Political leaflets with an extract from President Wilson and his picture on one side, and a quotation from Colonel Roosevelt and his picture on the opposite side were left for the employees of these factories.

The judges were asked for endorsements, and four sent letters which were published in the *News* in October.

WE decided that our last shot should be the publication of the 14,000 signatures of the women who had asked the men to vote "yes." No one paper could print the full list, so we gave one-third of the list to each of our three.

The *News* started November 1, with letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, with the heading:

"To the voters of Grand Rapids:

"We, the undersigned women, petition you to vote yes for Woman Suffrage Nov. 5. Fourteen thousand women in the city of Grand Rapids, 182,000 in the State of Michigan have signed this petition.

"Women are sharing equally with you the burden of the country. We are willing to work beside you—fight beside you—die beside you. Let us vote beside you."

November 2 the *Press* printed names under K, M, S, W, with similar heading.

November 3 the *Herald* printed names under H, I, J, L, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, Z.

Making, as it did, a double page in each daily, it was the talk of the town and a most convincing method of showing that Grand Rapids women *did* want the vote.

Each paper ran a news story the day of the publication of the names, featuring the petition work.

The full page advertisement donated by the Clearing House, with its beautiful full figure cut, appeared in all the daily papers, November 4, just before the vote.

MRS. EMERSON DAVIS, STATE CHAIRMAN OF PETITIONS

DURING the final week of the campaign, the street cars were each carrying two cards advertising suffrage. Thirty twenty-four-sheet billboards were distributed around the city. Forty vacant stores each had a window full of small posters. Ninety-seven factories had posters and the political leaflet where employees would see them. Our three daily papers each carried one day a double page of petition names and numerous small advertisements—also many inserts. Beside all this, the fine cartoon by Gert, the many fine editorials, and news stories were published.

November 5, election day, at the polling place in each of the forty-five precincts at 7 A. M., were two women to see that our interests were safeguarded and also to tag every voter with a tag, "I am an American Citizen. I have voted." The Americanization Society had asked us to do this for them. These women were relieved at noon by another two and these again at 6 P. M. The last shift was to come on at 6 P. M. and stay until the polls closed and the votes were counted for suffrage. They were to get a signed report of the votes for and against, and telephone or bring it in to headquarters. A flying squadron of seven automobiles divided the city up into districts and made each precinct every three hours to see that the workers were there and everything was going well. A line of reserve workers was at headquarters to be sent wherever needed.

After the polls closed at 8 P. M., the first report came in at 8:30. From that time until the last report at 1:15, headquarters were crowded with anxious suffragists. At 1:15 A. M. we knew that Grand Rapids had gone over the top by *662* votes.

Campaigning in the Third and Fourth

Reported by Dr. Blanche M. Haines,
Congressional District Chairman

AFTER the state convention, which occurred the last of March in Detroit, when campaign plans were adopted, a call for a District Convention was made. The District election occurred in Battle Creek the last week in April. From that time until well into September, the work of organization and reorganization of every county and precinct in the two districts was the objective. Eleven counties and two hundred seventy-seven precincts made the total. Reorganization had to be effected in all but three counties.

Unfortunately, the Michigan campaign started under a sinister optimism that "the war work of the women will win the campaign." Just as it took the sinking of the Lusitania and other warfare to teach some Americans that they had raised their boys to be soldiers, so it needed organization and organizers, and much dynamic rhetoric, to combat the subtle and pernicious propaganda, launched alike by suffragists and anti-suffragists in Michigan, that no effort would be needed to carry the Michigan campaign. Many chairmen were so grounded in this fatal optimism, that it was necessary to have them give place to women of less optimistic vision. Like Mrs. McClung's Canadian premier, "It was easier to change the premier than to change his mind."

It was not until the latter part of September that a sane determination to work and win took the place of the earlier idea of letting George do it all at the polls. As we write this history, three days before election, we have a good bit of faith that he is going to do the right thing at the polls, but we know that Adeline, Corinne, Deborah, Hazel and the eleven county and two hundred seventy-seven precinct chairmen have done their best to remind him of his duty to his countrywomen next Tuesday. In addition, four organizers gave full time during the summer months. Miss Alta Chase and Mrs. Harriet Mason of New York, both workers in the New York campaigns, gave us splendid help. Miss Hazel Furman of Detroit and Miss Metta Ross of Allegan County added greatly to our organization work. To Miss Chase, who was formerly a Michigan woman, the Michigan suffragists of the southwestern part of the state owe a debt they can never pay.

The petition to the voters to vote for the state constitutional amendment, granting full suffrage to Michigan women, was the "*pièce de resistance*" of the campaign. It was signed by more than 35,510 women in the two districts.

The educational work of the campaign was done through the thorough house-to-house canvass for this petition work, through ready-made meetings, fairs and, at the last, through posters and newspapers. Very few suffrage speakers were heard at suffrage meetings. The war held first attention. The last weeks of the campaign closed in not only an atmosphere of war but of pestilence. Every meeting was called off and speakers' tours were canceled on account of the epidemic of influenza. Nothing remained in the way of publicity except the posters and press. It has truly been a quiet campaign. Quiet beyond the plans made to conduct a quiet campaign.

DR. BLANCHE M. HAINES
Who Had Charge of Eleven Counties

In the circumstances we have had to change plans to reach the voter. The initiative and resourcefulness of the different chairmen have been interesting and valuable.

The matter of money raising has been one of the hardest features of the campaign. Again friends and foes alike said, "It is no time to raise money for anything but the war." One wonders sometimes just what function the biological think-spot is supposed to have. Because campaigns cost money and the extension of democracy at home demands money as well as the defense of democracy abroad. However, think-spots do respond to external irritation. Education produced enough resources for the major needs of the campaign. More money would have been better, but we appreciate that the demand upon all purses was great. To Berrien, Kalamazoo and St. Joseph Counties much credit must be given for the work of financing our share of the campaign.

If we have had unusual handicaps in our campaign, we have had also unusual help. Both the Republican and Democratic State Party Committees recommended to their voters the passage of our amendment. Following this lead, Mrs. DeFoe, chairman for Eaton County, secured the endorsement of the Republican and Democratic County Committees of Eaton County. Mrs. Gould, county chairman for Barry County, secured the passage of a resolution favoring suffrage, through the Common Council of Hastings. Mrs. Malcolm Smith, Allegan County chairman, through her affiliation with the Farm Bureau, as a member of that Board and her other affiliations, had the able help and endorsement of that organization. Mrs. Harsen D. Smith, chairman for Cass County, impressed Liberty Loan speakers, as well as farm auctioneers, into service to talk for suffrage when speaking for Liberty Loan or crying sales. Mrs. Peet, chairman for Calhoun County, and Mrs. DeFoe had strong newspaper support through their relations with the press. The county press in St. Joseph County, as well as the chairman of the War Preparedness Board gave valuable support.

In Branch and Berrien Counties the fraternals gave good help. The Red Cross in Van Buren County helped greatly in organization and gave us workers. In every county we had support and help from the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The endorsement of the suffrage amendment by its state board was one of the finest things that came to us in our districts. Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, state chairman for the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, made a large proportion of the suffrage addresses in the Third and Fourth Districts.

It is impossible, in a brief summary, to mention all the fine workers. We mention a few, who, because of certain conditions, added much, Mrs. Curtiss, Mrs. Cornish, Mrs. Pauline T. Heald and Mrs. Elnora Chamberlain of Van Buren County, among them. Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Tinker, Mrs. Reffner and Miss Mary Corbett of Hillsdale County did fine team work. Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Simon Doll, Mrs. Huss and Mrs. Addison deserve especial mention for their precinct work in St. Joseph County, Mrs. Stanka of Eaton County, for her precinct work. Mrs. Nicol and her daughter, Miss Jessie, for splendid services in both Allegan and Van Buren counties, and Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Carleton of Albion for telling local work. We

(*Continued on page* 555)

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Special Sale

FURS

Commencing Monday, December 2nd

Offering Coats, Capes and Muffs in the latest and smartest styles. Furs include Hudson Seal, Mole, Caracul, Marmot, Muskrat, Mink, Beaver, Lynx, Skunk, Wolf, Fox, etc.

Hudson Seal Coats made of choice skins, with belt; fine Skunk collar and cuffs.	regularly 345.00,	**285.00**
Fine Moleskin Coats made of choice, perfectly matched skins; smart model.	regularly, 395.00,	**325.00**
Caracul Coats, made of choice lustrous pelts; large Skunk collar and cuffs.	regularly 325.00,	**265.00**
Mink Capes made of dark, natural skins.	regularly 310.00,	**265.00**
Mink Muffs to match	regularly 105.00,	**75.00**
Beaver Capes.	regularly 55.00,	**45.00**
Beaver Muffs.	regularly 47.50,	**37.50**
Fine Fox Scarfs.	regularly 65.00,	**45.00**
Fine Fox Muffs.	regularly 65.00,	**45.00**

Sixth Congressional District

Reported by Emily G. West

THIS district was also mothered by the Woman's Benefit Association. The press was most helpful. The Board of Commerce, the Board of Supervisors, the Kiwanis Club, the Federation of Labor, the County Republican Convention, and the County Democratic Convention formally endorsed the Suffrage Amendment. Had not the influenza ban stopped all public gatherings many other bodies of men would also have given similar support.

Twenty of the leading merchants agreed to add a suffrage plea to their newspaper advertisements. The opinions of leading business people and others, published on front pages, made telling publicity.

Signatures to the petition were secured.

Genesee County suffragists are grateful for the faithful and efficient services tendered by the local and state organizations.

THIS NUMBER OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN IS SUFFRAGE HISTORY! SAVE IT AND READ MICHIGAN'S SUFFRAGE STORY TO YOUR GRANDCHILDREN IN 1938.

Cut Your Christmas Oranges and other acid fruits With a GLASS KNIFE

GET YOUR CHRISTMAS SUPPLY EARLY

Solves the Christmas problem
Shines without scouring
Sanitary, absolutely
Sharp, always

Price 50c
Attractively Boxed

Miss Lord's Craft Shop - - - - Erie, Pennsylvania

Victory in the Seventh

Reported by Lola C. Trax,

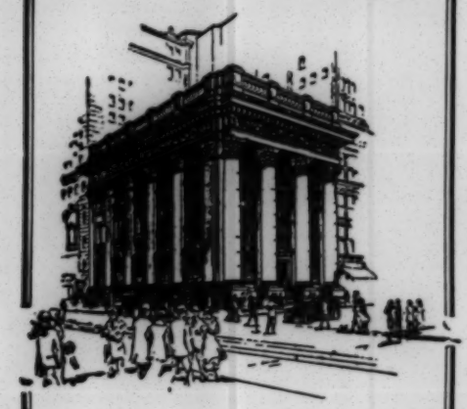
"AS Port Huron goes, so will go the Thumb." This political saying was thoroughly appreciated by Mrs. A. H. Cote, Recording Secretary of the State Organization, who assumed responsibility for St. Clair County, which is the most important county in the Seventh Congressional District. So carefully was the petition work done that the list in Port Huron City equalled the gubernatorial vote, and gained the unanimous endorsement of the County Elections Board. Posting, newspaper work, and all campaign plans were excellently taken care of. Mrs. Cote modestly says that she could not have done it without the whole-hearted co-operation of Mrs. C. L. Boynton, and the Women's Benefit Association.

Mrs. John Lungerhausen, with the assistance of Mrs. J. H. Dussenberry and Mrs. W. H. Crawford, had the difficult task of Macomb County, well known to the National Suffrage Association through its organized opposition work in the 1912 campaign. Despite a large anti population, a 30 per cent petition list was secured and admirable posting, publicity and political work done. At New Baltimore the Town Marshal placed posters on the Town Hall entrance, and the large suffrage map had the earnest attention of the voters as they went in to cast their ballots.

In Lapeer County, Mrs. Ettie V. Schanck, living seven miles in the country, rolled up a 40 per cent petition list, and with the help of her associates in the W. C. T. U. did other good campaign work.

Mrs. James P. Mugan of Sanilac, and Mrs. Maud McComb Stilson of Tuscola, had indifferent constituencies, and worked under harassing difficulties. The Tuscola W. C. T. U. helped with petition lists. Huron County did not receive much "mothering" in the campaign, but since it is the home county of Governor Sleeper, results were bound to be favorable.

This, then, is an accounting of the "Thumb of Michigan.



To many women it is a pleasure to transact their banking business at a place where woman's banking problems are appreciated and understood.

Miss V. D. H. Furman, in charge of our Woman's Department, will be glad to talk with you.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

358 FIFTH AVENUE

We are sometimes called the Official Suffrage Bank

Uniforms for Women

Ready to Wear
White from $4.50
Colored from $4.00

Also Made to Order
Send for catalog B. M.

AUTHORIZED
SERVICE GARMENTS
and
AUXILIARY ATTIRE

NURSES' OUTFITTING ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED
425 FIFTH AVENUE
(Thirty-eighth Street) NEW YORK

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS
CLEANERS
and DYERS
First Class Work. Reasonable Prices.
Prompt Delivery.

Busy Bees of the Maccabees

Reported by Alice B. Locke,

Assistant Supreme Commander, Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees.

IN almost every county the full burden of the work of the campaign has fallen on a handful of women. In many cases women who accepted appointments on the various county committees failed utterly to do their share, but the county chairmen as a whole rallied around them the faithful few and to them, to the press and to the many splendid men who have stood by us and helped us through the heat of the battle, the women of Michigan owe their enfranchisement.

Every county in the sixth district, with the exception of Livingston County, was 100 per cent organized. In October Mrs. A. J. Parker was appointed chairman, with good results. Special mention is due the Flint *Journal*, the Flint *Labor News* and the Lansing *State Journal* for their splendid support.

This district was not placed under my supervision until July, but the women responded nobly to my request for an intensive campaign. The women of Oakland County are especially deserving of praise.

Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, National worker, spent a week in the Sixth District and a week in the Seventh.

The success of the Campaign in the Seventh District is due to the untiring efforts of Miss Lola Trax, National organizer.

Mrs. Cote saved the day for St. Clair County, and much credit is due her for the energetic campaign which she put under way immediately after her appointment in September. The W. C. T. U. in the Seventh District also assisted very materially in the campaign.

Mrs. Jno. Lungerhausen, County Chairman of Macomb County, proved herself an able general in the face of almost unsurmountable difficulties.

IN the Ninth and lower Eleventh Congressional Districts the work of organizing was placed in charge of Miss Marie Ames, National organizer, and as twenty counties were included in her territory, her task was not easy. Two counties, Grand Traverse and Leelanaw, declined any assistance, and insisted on being permitted to carry on their work in their own way. No petition work was done in Leelanaw County, and only a small per cent in Grand Traverse. Owing to poor transportation facilities in several counties—Lake, Missaukee, Montmorency, particularly—the work of organizing was done under special difficulties.

Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, National worker, spent about two and a half weeks in the Ninth District. Her dates in the lower Eleventh District were cancelled owing to the ban on all public gatherings on account of the epidemic.

In the Tenth District every county organized except Alcona, where, owing to the resignation of the chairman, and the fact that the epidemic prevented all public gatherings, it was impossible to complete the work.

Oscoda County, which has no railway, could be only part organized.

In Mecosta and Osceola Counties the feeling was so strong that the men would carry the amendment out of appreciation of the splendid war work activities of the Michigan women that it was impossible to secure an aggressive campaign committee.

In Bay County an effective campaign was conducted and great credit is due Mrs. Kelton, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Jennison and Miss Ballou for their unfailing loyalty to the cause. To Mr. Gustin, editor of the Bay City *Times*, the Tenth District owes a debt of gratitude for splendid co-operation.

For the upper Eleventh and Twelfth Districts every county in the Upper Peninsula was organized for the campaign except Menominee County. There the women refused to organize because they felt the men of the county owed it to the women to carry the amendment in recognition of the excellent work done by the women in all war activities. In Dickinson County a "silent" campaign was promoted.

HOUGHTON COUNTY was exceedingly difficult to handle, owing to local conditions, but in spite of all obstacles a fairly aggressive campaign was conducted during September and October.

Miss Sigrid Von Zellen, County Chairman of Marquette County, did wonderful work. Alger, Gogebic, Luce, Iron and Chippewa Counties were well organized. Delta County was 100 per cent efficient and we owe our victory there to Mrs. T. E. Strom, Secretary and Petition Chairman.

In fact almost every county took up the campaign with a determination to win, and while influenza hampered the work, that work was on the whole very satisfactory.

The greatest difficulty was to raise funds. In many counties the County Chairman paid the incidental expenses out of her own pocket.

In thirty-two counties in the state Mrs. Droelle and I organized the campaign without any assistance from national suffrage organizers or speakers, hence, while a great majority of the counties have failed to raise their quota of funds, they have not been a load upon the state treasury.

In closing I desire to say that it has been a very great pleasure to the Woman's Benefit Association as well as to me personally to have had the privilege of so materially aiding the suffrage cause in Michigan.

Bay County's Victory

Reported by Marie B. Ames

TODAY is election day, and the Bay County Equal Suffrage Association is sure of winning. Our cause is suddenly popular. Men who were pronounced opponents before are now cordially predicting victory. They have made a pleasant discovery. They have found that women are patriotic and can and will take responsibility, and they could not show more surprise and pleasure if the family cat developed a fondness and aptitude for taking care of the furnace. However amusing this attitude is, it is pleasant to those who took part in the two previous campaigns to be able to bask in the sunlight of apparently unqualified approval.

We began our campaign in Bay City in early spring when Mrs. Alice B. Locke, the organizer for the Tenth Congressional District, blew into town. The expression will be pardoned by all who know Mrs. Locke, because of its appropriateness. That first afternoon sufficed for her to interview the leading suffragists and the editor of the chief paper. The next day, we had a fine editorial on equal suffrage as a war measure, the argument for which had been suggested by Mrs. Locke, and we had started plans for a district convention. This materialized in due time, and was successful from every point of view. The work during the summer was the circulation of the suffrage petition, which was extremely valuable as furnishing opportunity for propaganda. Some of the posters were placed in the summer, but the intensive poster campaign began the first week in October. Headquarters were opened the middle of the month, and have been used as a place for meetings and for giving out and displaying literature. For the last ten days we have advertised vigorously in the newspapers. Not only have we had all the paid advertisements we could afford (including one-half page) but we have had much space donated us by the merchants of the city. This advertising seems to have been effective, as the men on the street corners can be heard repeating the arguments we have advanced. The newspaper men have entered heartily into the game and have seemed to enjoy injecting some surprise into the usual pabulum furnished the readers of grocers', butchers', and clothiers' "ads." We have had several effective editorials in our favor, and we have printed the favorable opinion of leading citizens. Challengers were appointed in due time, and have been instructed in the law, and now that everything is so nearly finished all that has gone before seems easy.

And yet it has been hard, for never have women been so pathetically busy!

We have had the benefit all during this time of Mrs. Locke's valuable supervision and suggestions. We have also had suggestions, timely and beneficial, from state headquarters. Our own county officers have been devoted and efficient. What they have done is remarkable, when one considers that even more than the average woman, they have been weighed down with war work. Mrs. F. P. S. Kelton, our president, has been the head of the Red Cross Canteen. Mrs. A. M. Miller, vice-president, is the chairman of the local committee of the Council of National Defense, with all that implies; Mrs. G. B. Jennison, our treasurer, has not only been chairman of a day at the Red Cross rooms, but is also the head of the District Nursing System, and just now has personal charge of providing nurses for those stricken with influenza. But in spite of over-work, in looking back upon the campaign, it is difficult to see how things could have been managed much better.

Campaigning in the Third and Fourth

(*Continued from page 552*)

wish we could mention every woman by name but that is not possible. We must say though, that certain county chairmen have had greater obstacles to overcome than others. Counties in which a large foreign element predominated have not been so easily campaigned. Among these are Berrien, Barry and parts of Allegan Counties. Mrs. Malcolm Smith, of Allegan, has made many tours over her territory. Mrs. Gould has driven 744 miles in Barry County. Mrs. Blakleslee, one of our old workers, has been continuously at the task of bringing her difficult county in line for several years.

We wish that each voter could see our suffrage workers as we see them. Women with two and three stars on their service flags, gold stars among them; women who are Liberty Bond, Food Conservation, Red Cross and War workers, women who are patriots to the core; women of the largest vision, who have served the cause of democracy faithfully, a democracy for both men and women.

THE WAR IN THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD

By ELEANOR FRANKLIN EGAN

THERE'S a little place in Mesopotamia that the Tommies called the Hill Station for Hell, until they decided that that was doing Hell an injustice. And that was the Garden of Eden, so they say. Terrible times it saw in this war, but terrible indeed was all the Mesopotamia saw. The British soldiers had all they could do to stand it—yet into this terror went an American woman alone, with no weapon but her pen. But her pen is a powerful weapon, and she has written one of the most vivid, colorful, fascinating books about the war. She travelled in wild places, she went without comfort, she saw bandits, she went into deserts and among people who thought a woman should always be veiled. She was received and welcomed by every conceivable British high official—ambassadors, governors, generals—and she lived for a month in General Maude's own house. More than any other American, she had a chance to study and to know this romantic and heroic man who became a martyr in this wondrous land.

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Every Door of Opportunity

OLD MAN McCARTY had worked on the scrap pile for years and had finally quit because the work was too hard for him. For years his wife had told a pitiful story of his overstraining work. She had also augmented the family income by scrubbing floors in a department store. When the railroad began to take on women, Mrs. Mac at once applied. She was given a job at sorting scrap.

Finally the timekeeper came around and when she gave her name he said, "That's funny, we had an old man McCarty in your place not long ago."

This struck Mrs. Mac all in a heap, she had never thought of her husband as in just this job.

"What!" she screamed, "What! Me feelin' sorry for that old man and him with a graft like this."

Their Wider Range of Interests

THE Woman's Land Army has enrolled 15,000 women, with 127 units in thirty states.

IN the city of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., women are replacing men in the street cleaning department.

DISTILLING TNT, one of the highest of the high explosives, is a new woman's occupation in Great Britain.

FIGURES given out by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. show that up to September 21, 1,106 women had sailed overseas or were waiting sailing orders. Almost a thousand of these were canteen workers, the rest clerks. Of this total, 644 are already on the other side.

A RECENT report of the National Industrial Conference Board on women in the metal trades commends women as more thorough and accurate than men. What they lose in quantity, as compared with men, they gain in quality. The report covers establishments in which almost 50,000 women are employed, side by side with men.

REPORTS continue to come in from the railroads that discrimination is practiced against women workers. The Women in Industry Department of the Ohio Division of the Woman's Committee reports to the effect that "women are used to undercut men. They are now employed in freight yards and roundhouses for 22 cents an hour, while men are paid 30 cents for the same work."

IN St. Louis, a woman, Miss Amanda Harness, has found a job much to her liking. She is running an electric delivery truck. She earns $17 a week and wears a uniform. She formerly worked inside the laundry at $12 a week.

She performs all the duties of men drivers, including the collection of bundles and of money. There seems to be nothing experimental about her job, as two other women are in training and will likewise take out electric trucks.

APPARENTLY the hardest work is no harder than that which women have always done in the household. The manager of the Atlantic Refining Company says of the ninety women in his employ: "We can't use young women on this heavy work. What we need is the middle-aged, strong married woman accustomed to housework and not afraid of it. Some of our new employees are thirty-five, forty and even older. All have been accustomed to work and take the outdoor labor as a diversion."

FIGURES from the British *Labor Gazette* for June, 1918, show that the number of women employed in specified industries had risen since July, 1914, from 3,275,000 to 4,737,000; 1,442,000 are shown to be directly replacing men. In order to estimate the full number of women working today in Great Britain the *Gazette* points out that the Woman's Royal Naval Service, the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps, the Women Police and those cutting timber for the Board of Trade should be added. These figures are not yet available.

On the Land

IN Missouri they raise their girls to be farmers, according to rumor. If anyone wants to be shown, ten-year-old Mary Terry, of Pike County, can demonstrate. She has a letter from Governor Gardner, which said that what he heard of her achievements was the "best piece of information" that he had "received for many days in regard to effective enterprise and active patriotism."

She dragged and harrowed a 117-acre patch of ground for her father, who gave her one acre for her own use, the product of which she has offered to the Red Cross.

IN Topeka, Kansas, they have no weather man; *she* is a weather woman, Helen Claypole, who is replacing a man at the job. Nor is this the only unusual thing Kansas women are doing. Many have become, in the words of the Topeka *Capital*, "pill rollers" and "jayhawkers." In Leavenworth alone a dozen women are replacing or taking an apprenticeship in order to replace their husbands as drug store clerks. Thirteen "jayhawker" tractorettes made a journey in a tractor-pulled prairie schooner to the Kansas Fair, at Topeka, recruiting among girls for the tractor service, for "it will be up to the girls to plow the fields next spring." The girls form a unit of the Women's National Agricultural Legion.

FROM the *General Federation Magazine* comes the following account of the curb vegetable market managed by women in Miami, Florida. The plan was worked out by the agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural College, together with several of Miami's public-spirited women, in order to give fairer prices to both the housewife and the producer. A committee cooperates with near-by truckers in arranging for the produce. The truckers are planting every two weeks in order to guarantee the women a constant supply of fresh vegetables. Fruit, eggs, butter, cottage cheese and poultry are also sold. A fee of 25 cents goes into a fund for advertising and keeping the street clean.

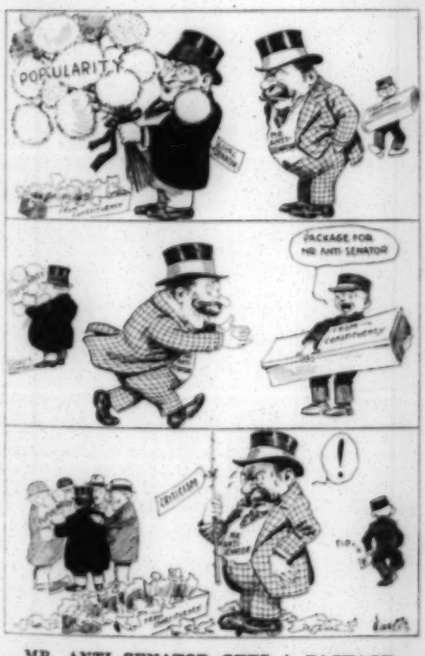
In the 9th and Lower 11th

Reported by Marie B. Ames

THE campaign for the 9th and lower 11th Congressional Districts of Michigan was officially launched at the congressional district conferences held last May. Mrs. Frank Shuler, Campaign Manager for the National Association; Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, President of the Michigan Suffrage Association; and Mrs. Huntley Russell, Vice-President, attended these conferences and presented to the women in attendance the plan of campaign for the state.

That the women of Michigan do want the vote was proved absolutely by the splendid reports of petition signatures which came in from these twenty northern counties. Although in many cases the women lived in scattered rural districts many counties exceeded their quota of signatures. The first to go "Over the Top" was Oceana County, under the leadership of Mrs. Edith C. Munger, then came Otsego County with its efficient chairman, Mrs. J. Lee Morford. Excellent results were also obtained by Mrs. A. M. Wardell, of Cadillac, Wexford County, who did suffrage work in addition to her many war work activities, and by Mrs. Herbert Howe, Chairman of Alpena County, and her enthusiastic co-workers.

The essential spirit of service was set forth by the indefatigable worker, Mrs. E. M. Allen, Chairman of Missaukee County. Unable to secure a suffrage speaker for a large patriotic meeting she rose to the occasion herself, and although trembling inwardly, delivered an address that was pronounced a great success and which won many votes. This is the spirit which, multiplied by hundreds, won Michigan.



MR. ANTI SENATOR GETS A PACKAGE FROM HIS CONSTITUENTS

IN the varied work which the women of these twenty counties have done special mention should be made of the admirable publicity work. Mrs. O. C. Zook, of Ludington, Chairman of Mason County, and Mrs. A. P. John, Publicity Chairman, not only covered meetings of every description throughout the county, but won, by their charming personalities, the loyal support and admiration of the Ludington *Chronicle*.

In the face of great difficulties the women of Manistee, under the leadership of Mrs. J. E. Wilkinson, rolled up a huge vote for that county. This was largely due to the team work of the women on election day. Believing in efficiency, Mrs. Wilkinson and her assistants, Mrs. Harry Musselwaite and Mrs. Geo. Hart, and many other tireless workers, were out bright and early on election day, assisting as watchers and electioneers at the polls. The women were courteously received by the voters, many a man saying as he came away from the polls, "Well, lady, you got my vote."

The campaign work conducted by Mrs. H. Van Zalingen and Mrs. Fred Neumeister, of Muskegon, resulted in the rolling up of a substantial majority for that county.

BECAUSE it has been very apparent throughout the state campaign that the men were anxious to place their women on a plane of equality with themselves special mention should be made of the help given us by them. Mr. Perry Powers, editor of the Cadillac *Daily News* and a suffragist of long standing was untiring in his assistance, Mr. Harry Musselwaite, editor of the Manistee *News Advocate*, Mr. J. W. Saunders, editor of the Benzie *Record-Banner*, and Mr. H. Hinckley, editor of the Petosky *Evening News*, contributed largely to the success of the campaign.

Of great help was the loyal support of Mr. J. S. Stearns, of Ludington, Mr. Filer, of Manistee, of the Rev. Francis Piaskowski, of the Polish Catholic Church at Cheboygan, of Mr. C. S. Reilley, Mayor of Cheboygan, and of Dr. E. J. O'Brien.

MRS. LOCKE'S HELP

Because no campaign may be won without a strong and efficient organization the 9th and lower 11th districts were particularly fortunate in having as Chairman, Mrs. Alice B. Locke, Assistant Supreme Commander of the Benefit Association of the Maccabees. Through her untiring efforts and magnetic personality Mrs. Locke was largely instrumental in developing the vigorous organization which worked so effectively in these twenty northern counties.

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By MRS. HUMPHRY WARD

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Downing the German Vote in Saginaw

(*Continued from page* 549)

were up against, and they said: "By all the Saints in the suffrage calendar, by Saint Jeanne d'Arc and Saint Carrie Chapman Catt, they shall not steal the vote from under our noses." Then they buckled fast their Sam Brown belts and put on their gas masks and went to work.

Here are some of the things they did: They got copies of the election law—Edna Wright says she learned hers by heart—and they went around with them in their hands all the while for the two weeks before election. They would just happen into the clerk of election's office when he had a group of politicians within earshot and ask the clerk solicitously to interpret certain phrases of the law. This would, of course, lead to an open statement of the naming of the rules governing elections.

The ignorance of these women about the Michigan election law was only equalled by their thirst for information. They were like the Ancient Mariner "who stoppeth one of three. By thy long gray beard and glittering eye," what does this law say? was their cry. Until finally it became known to every politician that the suffragists had the election law from A to Izzard at their fingers' ends. Every day the newspapers emphasized some choice bit of the law and commented on it. The County of Saginaw was never so well informed before about voters' rights at the polls.

STILL the pessimists shook their heads. They asked what is the use of the law, anyway, since when the small group of men, crooked enough to steal an election, gets to work its methods are unabashed? And it looked as if the pessimists were right, for it was discovered that about two-thirds of the election officials who had been appointed were Germans and "wets."

The "flu" was on and all public assemblies were off, but by chance the War Board had called a council of clergymen. The women of Saginaw laid their case before these ministers. They said: "It doesn't matter what are your political opinions nor whether you are suffragists or not, an unrighteous deed is about to be done under your noses. As good and honest citizens can you stand for it?"

The conference declared it couldn't and wouldn't stand for political thievery, and so it appointed a committee of five ministers—"corking men, too," Miss Wright says—to work with the suffragists.

Together they persuaded twenty good men and true to be challengers. Men who caught the contagion and grew singularly arid for information upon election rulings, men who conspicuously bore printed copies of the laws with them everywhere they went as if it were their shield and buckler.

On Election Day the suffragists were ready for action. The challengers had promised to let them know wherever there was the least infringement of the law. The woman policeman was stationed at headquarters. She was for order and a fair count. The perfectly drilled suffrage squad visited each precinct, making the rounds of Saginaw County about once in two hours.

WHEN the challengers sent in word that it was reported that the ballots were being passed out to voters with the separate suffrage ballot omitted, a suffrage official and the policewoman appeared before the election officials like an awakened conscience. When another challenger reported that other ballots were being handed out without the official initials, there again appeared the policewoman and the suffragists.

"How did you know these things happened?" muttered the angry officers of election. "Some one telephoned it in to us," was the innocent reply. Before noon scared election officers were sitting up and taking notice. They had the fear of God and the suffragists within them, and suspected that the eyes of both were "in every place beholding the evil and the good."

But by noon that day every man in Saginaw County was wishing himself a suffrage challenger when at each polling place was delivered a lunch tied up in patriotic red, white and blue. In the lunch were pieces of miraculous baked ham, fresh apple pie an inch thick with the real thing in cheese and Thermos bottles of hot coffee.

BY nightfall the suffrage committee sprang something new on the scared-to-death election officials. They brought around awe-inspiring official cards asking for the count on the suffrage ballot. "We pretended that we wanted these signed so as to check up on our own challengers," chuckled the suffrage committee. "We didn't exactly ask them to count our ballot first, but we think they did. They just about had a fit of desperation by that time and were so glad to wash their hands of us for fear of what we might do next that before midnight we had rounded up our total vote and carried it to the newspapers.

"We were the first people in Saginaw to get an official count to the press."

Thus the war against suffrage came to an end in Saginaw County, and thus the German vote went down to defeat along with its anti-democratic prototype across the sea.

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